

INCOME TAX HEARING.

Argument Continued Before the United States Supreme Court.

MESSRS. WHITNEY AND EDMUNDS

The Speakers Yesterday—Mr. Whitney Claims the Measure is Not Class Legislation—The Exemption by States is Legal, and Equal Power Should Be Granted the Federal Government—Mr. Edmunds Claims That the Imposition of the Collector is an Invasion of Constitutional Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney resumed his argument in sustaining the income tax law before the supreme court of the United States to-day. Attorney General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds and other distinguished counsel in the case, occupied seats at the desk reserved for attorneys. The court room was crowded. Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Springer and several other members of Congress who had taken part in the enactment of the income tax law being among the interested listeners. Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the question of uniformity in taxation, in answer to the charges that the income tax violated the principle of uniformity. He contended that the limit of \$4,000 fixed by the law was not class legislation. If a subsequent Congress had sought to amend the law by including those not previously exempted by the \$4,000 limit this amendment would not doubt be class legislation, as it would apply to a distinct class. Mr. Whitney reviewed prior decisions in insurance and other cases showing that the interpretation of this court on class legislation would not apply to the income tax.

CORPORATIONS EXEMPTED. Concerning the exemptions allowed to certain corporations, the assistant attorney general said it was most surprising that this was set up as a ground for invalidating the tax. He read from numerous federal tax laws showing repeated exemptions in the cases of art societies and many other corporations. The court had sustained tax exemption to manufacturing corporations in the District of Columbia, but building and loan associations and saving companies were frequently exempted by law, as they were made up of poor people to whom the law gave the special consideration. During the war the lawmakers even exempted the mutual insurance company from the operations of a general tax law.

Mr. Whitney said that the supreme court had already overruled the contention that the taxation of land values and rentals, as made by the income tax, was invalid. The state taxes were against the land, and not against the individual, but the income tax was not against the land, but against the total income of the individual. That this income came in part from land was merely an incident. The income tax is in no sense a land tax. It is not on gross income from land or other sources, but on the net income. Mr. Whitney took up the claim that the federal government cannot tax municipal and local securities held by individuals, as for instance, bonds issued by New York city. He said it had been decided in the case of Bonaparte against the state of Maryland that a state could tax bonds of the city or state of New York. If the state could exercise this power why could not the federal government do the same? Mr. Whitney took a recent issue of New York city bonds as an illustration. It would be a most valuable privilege if the city, in advertising the bonds, stated they would be exempt from taxation. Those who bought the bonds paid for them in money which until then had been subject to the operation of the income tax. There was no reason, therefore, that in changing the form of a piece of property from money to bonds, an individual could exempt himself from a tax. Mr. Whitney concluded at 1:30 p. m.

MR. EDMUNDS' ADDRESS. He was followed by Mr. Edmunds, counsel against the tax. He spoke quietly and in a conversational tone, much as he did when a leading figure of the senate. He stated the contention of his client against an invasion of his rights and an inspection of his private books and papers. If there was a constitutional provision protecting the individual it was the rock upon which the constitution against this tax was based. Mr. Edmunds referred in ironical terms to those who might treat the constitutional defenses of the individual as an enactment of a body of respectable gentlemen who had disappeared from the face of the earth. He also created a smile by suggesting that it might be interesting to know how many of those in Congress who voted for this tax expected to pay a part of it.

Mr. Edmunds read from the constitution as to the protection of private rights. These provisions, he said, were true, and yet it seemed necessary in these days when such legislation before us, to recall these constitutional bulwarks against an invasion of private rights. In a question of this gravity he would feel disposed to ask the court not only to pursue precedents and fit them to this subject matter, but to go back and rule upon the entire subject, so vital to sustaining private rights. The worst tyranny of history was that which came in the guise of a tax. He first spoke of the action of Congress in endeavoring to take away from the courts the right to appeal for protection, as was the case in the income tax law.

COLLECTORS NOT LEGITIMATE OFFICERS. He did not think the time had come when there should be no longer an appeal to the courts from the acts of Congress. It would be beyond the function of the Congress to pass an act that would strip the courts of their rights and this was just as true as the rights of the courts. Speaking of the income tax law he referred to a provision that the taxpayer was required to make his returns to deputy collectors. He said the deputy was not recognized as a legitimate officer under the constitution. He cited many features of the law providing for the collection of the tax and pointed out that it left no room for resort or appeal to the courts, but left to

the revenue officers the adjustment, whom, he said, were not only the final judges, but the inquisitors as well. Mr. Edmunds then reviewed the cases heretofore decided, which had been referred to in the previous argument, and analyzed the points involved at length.

THE CONSTITUTION OVERSTEPPED.

He urged that the past Congress had overstepped the limits of the constitution in imposing this tax, because, he said, "it was short of money," and urged that under this law 95 per cent of the tax would be paid by 2 per cent of the taxable voters. "It becomes," said Mr. Edmunds, "an interesting subject of speculation as to how long the government can fasten under a system which allows those who pay nothing to tax their fellow citizens. One evil step will lead to another, as one vice follows another, until by and by we will have revolution, then anarchy, and then a tyrant to rule us as the revolving changes go round."

Justice Harlan asked Mr. Edmunds if he had formulated a definition of the difference between a direct and indirect tax, and he replied that he had. He thereupon proceeded to give it, saying that a direct tax was a tax on any kind of property and upon persons, not in respect of property in existence acquired or to be acquired, not on a calling on the importation of goods, but in respect to the things which belong to the existence of property; while an indirect tax included all the rest, as referred to in the constitution under the head of duties, imposts and excises, which would be heavy or light on each person depending upon his will. "Do you not," asked Justice Brown, "regard a tax that is paid by a person himself as a direct tax?" and Mr. Edmunds assented.

Mr. Edmunds closed with a plea for equality in taxation. He declared it to be the mission of the supreme court, the tribunal of last resort, to correct such mistakes and uniform justice even if in doing so it became necessary for it to reverse a former decision.

Mr. Edmunds closed at 3:30 and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

REPRESENTATIVE DOCKERY

Makes a Comparison of Three Congresses Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Representative Dockery, of Missouri, a member of the committee on appropriations, to-day made public a statement containing a comparison of appropriations by the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. It shows, says Mr. Dockery, that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress were \$1,035,680,100; of the Fifty-second \$1,027,104,517, and of the Fifty-third \$990,338,691.

"In other words this Congress (the Fifty-third) has reduced the appropriations under those of the Fifty-first Congress \$45,351,418, and below those of the last Congress \$36,765,850."

Mr. Dockery also asserts that for the first time in a long series of years the general annual appropriations, which come within the supervision of Congress, are smaller at the concluding session than at the first regular session.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Judge Miller, in the police court of the District of Columbia, to-day decided an important point of international law in the case of Manuel De Almagro, charged with the embezzlement of \$3,000 from the Argentine minister resident in this city. The attorneys for De Almagro put in a plea that he was a part of the Argentine legation, being translator and secretary to the minister, and as such was not subject to criminal or other jurisdiction of the United States. Judge Miller said that the statutes cover the case of De Almagro, and he ordered him discharged and the case against him dismissed.

Secretary Gresham's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Gresham, although still confined to his room, has very much improved the past few days. To-night his physicians report he is getting along very well, and is practically out of all danger, but for prudent reasons will be required to keep to his room for several days.

A Coast Official Resigns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—B. A. Colone, of Virginia, assistant in charge of the coast and geodetic survey, has resigned. His resignation is understood to be the result of differences existing with his superior officers as to the conduct of the service.

KOLB FAVORS REVOLUTION.

The Populist State Executive Committee About Evenly Divided.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 11.—A special to the Banner from Montgomery, Ala., says: Captain Kolb, who claims to be Alabama's rightful governor, left Montgomery to-day for Birmingham to be present at the meeting of the state executive committee to-morrow called for the purpose of determining whether the party shall adopt revolutionary methods to seat Kolb. Captain Kolb declined to talk, saying: "I have written a strong communication to the committee, which will be given to the press."

It is understood here that Kolb favors revolutionary methods. It is said that the committee will be about evenly divided on Kolb's proposition.

Smallpox at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—James Dalaney, son of the proprietor of the Dalaney hotel, to-day developed a case of smallpox, which he is supposed to have contracted at Hot Springs, where the disease is epidemic. Dalaney had been for some time at the sanitarium there and just returned home. The health officials at once removed him to the post house and added fumigated the hotel thoroughly.

An Elk Scheme.

ELK, PA., March 11.—The Elk lodge of this city has arranged to publish a charity edition of the Evening Herald on April 16. Many instances have been recorded where ladies have issued charity editions of newspapers but this is the first that has been undertaken by an organization of men. An edition of 50,000 is almost assured.

Business Man Falls.

FORT WASHINGTON, Pa., March 11.—Joseph D. Drucker, the owner of the Big Time kilns, has made an assignment. The assets are \$55,000; liabilities, \$30,000.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

A Riot Winds Up the Session of the Indiana Legislature—Governor Matthews' Secretary, Carrying the Executive's Veto of a Measure, Detained Until the House Adjourns—The Veto Inoperative.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11.—The Indiana legislature broke in a wild riot last night in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn and many persons were seriously injured, Adams, of Park county, perhaps fatally.

Governor Matthews' messenger, bearing an important message from the executive, was made a prisoner in the elevator, and remained there until released by the police. The idea was to prevent the delivery of the message before 12 p. m.

When he arrived at the door of the house he found it locked. He cried that the door was locked and requested that it be opened as he had a message from the governor. His voice was heard by a number of Democrats. The doors were forced open.

The sole aim of the Democrats was to get King through the crowd to the speaker's chair with the governor's veto, and the Republicans were determined to hold him back until 12 o'clock, at which time the house would adjourn sine die.

A few seconds later, King was pushed against the speaker's desk.

Just as King was about to place the veto in his hands, Speaker Adams beat back the crowd and cried:

"The house has adjourned. The house has adjourned."

This raised a great cry from the crowd, and everybody made a rush for the speaker. The veto was torn from King's hand by a man, who dashed out of the crowd, and made good his escape. This practically ended the riot.

The trouble originated over the bill to supplant Otis and Griffin, a Democrat, with a Republican. The governor has three days in which to consider all measures. The bill was delivered to the governor two nights ago. It was his scheme to hold it till the last minute and then the legislature could not pass it over his veto as adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock.

HARMONY ABSENT

From the Interview Between Lieutenant Governor Nye and Gov. Matthews.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11.—Lieutenant Governor Nye ruled to-day that the senate could not pass any bills, as it was the last day of this session. Speaker Adams, of the house, making an opposite ruling, allowing bills to be passed.

There was an animated scene in the lieutenant governor's room at noon after the senate adjourned. Mr. Nye was signing bills when Governor Matthews came in. He was visibly excited, and said he had three bills before the senate which ought to be acted upon. One was against prize fighting.

"Under your ruling," declared Governor Matthews, "these bills cannot be passed. You should not have made such a ruling."

"My ruling was according to the constitution," and the lieutenant governor reached for a book and read the section.

"I am willing to waive my rights under the constitution," began Governor Matthews.

"Well, I am not. What is the constitution made for if it is to be disobeyed? Is it made for the whole people or just for the governor of Indiana?"

"You made a wrong ruling two years ago."

"I say I did not," and the lieutenant governor brought his fist down on the table before him. "I ruled then that a bill under consideration on Saturday night at adjournment was proper to be brought up that day."

"Well, if those bills are lost, I will hold you responsible for them."

"I do not care a d— for your bills. They have been before the senate for some time. Why were they not brought up and passed before this?"

"I do not know."

"I do not either. I know I did not interfere with them, and I will not change my rule."

After Much Resuming.

WOODBRIDGE, R. I., March 11.—The calendar room of the Alice rubber mill was opened for work to-day and about 100 men given employment. The entire plant, which in full force employs about 1,500 men, has been idle for four weeks and by the end of the week every department will be in full operation. It is announced to-day that work will be resumed Monday morning in the Millville rubber works, three miles from here and 1,200 hands will be employed.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The oyster schooner Ida V. Seward capsize in Broad Creek, Md., Sunday, and the crew of seven is reported lost.

Sunday evening the Old Forsyth M. E. church, of New York city, celebrated the 105th anniversary of its founding.

No Shirt and Little Chief, the Indians in the custody of the agent at Unatilla reservation, have been released and no further trouble is feared.

According to a dispatch from Constantinople rumors were current that many Armenians have been killed and wounded at Karahissar.

Pauline C., daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, filed a bill for divorce in Chicago from her husband, James M. Aubrey. The divorce bill is the sequel to an elopement.

William Curry and John Crawford, while hunting near Juno, Florida, were attacked by a large panther. Curry's wounds are regarded as fatal and Crawford will lose an eye.

The observations of the lunar eclipse at the Lick observatory were somewhat disturbed by the unfavorable weather. The times of occultation of some of the small stars were noted.

The Russian imperial yacht Garina, having on board the Russian minister to Greece, M. K. Onou, is reported wrecked in the gulf of Patras. The minister's fate is unknown.

A number of negroes, who took the place of the striking white men at the New Orleans levee, were attacked by the strikers yesterday forenoon. Two of the negroes were shot and will probably die.

The controller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Vt: 20 per cent the Nebraska National Bank, of Beatrice, Neb.; 4 per cent the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, Ill.

THE MINING STRIKE

In the Pittsburgh Region is Settled Temporarily For

THE RIVER COAL PRODUCERS.

The Railroad Operators Hold Out for the 55 Cent Rate—The Entire River District Will Resume Work To-day. The Arrangement Suits the Miners Capitally—Work Guaranteed Until the Miners' Yearly Scale Expires.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—The strike of the miners of the Pittsburgh district has reached that point where both sides are claiming the advantage. The miners say they now have over 5,000 men working at the sixty-nine cent rate. The fourth pool operators held a conference Saturday evening, at which they agreed to pay the sixty-nine cent rate, and most of the men returned to work this morning. The remainder will be at their places to-morrow.

The operators of the entire district will meet here this afternoon to discuss the situation, but a number of them are adhering to the 55 cent rate and will make no overtures to the miners. They claim that the meeting is merely for the purpose of conferring together and is no sign of weakness on their part as construed by the employees. Col. W. P. Read, of Chicago, is in the city and when asked if it were true that he had sent a telegram denying that he had granted the increase to his men, he refused to confirm or deny the report.

The fact that his men are at work is considered evidence that he is paying the 69 cent rate. Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette county, sent a posse of deputies to the Stickle Hollow mines of the Washington Coal and Coke Company Saturday night, having heard that the river miners contemplated an attack on the non-unionists who are at work there. No trouble occurred, however. Stickle Hollow was the scene of the bloodiest riot during the strike last year.

The river operators at their meeting this afternoon decided unanimously to pay the 69-cent rate until the barges in the harbor are filled and while the boating stage lasts; but the railroad operators are unanimously refused to accede to the demands of the miners, and will pay no more than 55 cents. They declare that it is impossible to pay more in the present demoralized condition of the market, and with the keen competition from the West Virginia fields, the freight rates from that section being so much lower than from here.

By the decision of the river operators the entire river district will resume work to-morrow, which creates great rejoicing among the men.

President Cairns is well pleased and says 4,000 miners will be added to those already at work. He says these, together with those who have had the demand granted before in both rail and river mines, will make the number between 13,000 and 14,000 at work out of the 20,000 in the district.

Secretary McBryde, of the miners' union, is in the city. He says: "The arrangement suits the miners to a T. We only asked for payment of the rate agreed on a year ago until the year ended, May 1."

The stipulation in the river operators' agreement to pay the rate while the boating stage lasts will keep the men at work until the year expires.

Mr. McBryde would not talk on what action might be taken by the men at that time.

Hat Finishers Strike.

NEWTONPORT, MASS., March 11.—The finishers employed at C. E. Coffin's hat factory to-day decided to quit work pending a settlement of the scale of wages, which were reduced about one-third, beginning to-day. The matter had been referred to the Central Labor Union at Haverhill for settlement.

A Baltimore Strike.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—On account of the employment of non-union laborers on the grand stand at Union park the Federation of Labor and the Carpenter's union threaten to boycott the Baltimore club at home and call upon members of other cities to do likewise.

A STRANGE MALADY.

A New Disease That is Causing a Heavy Mortality in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 11.—A special to the Times from Ashland, Ky., says: Latest reports from Floyd county, brought by a local traveling salesman just returned, are not at all encouraging for the early suppression of the strange malady that is raging in the Mud river country. It has become so violent that even the physicians of the surrounding towns refuse to visit the victims. In all, the death roll has exceeded fifty already, and the disease is on the increase.

The disease, instead of being small-pox, resembles cholera, except that it chokes the victim to death, beginning in the stomach and rising to the throat. In almost every case, it has been fatal, the victims seldom living three days from an attack.

For Contempt of Court.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Ex-Congressman J. F. Pidecock must show cause before Chancellor McGill, at the state house on March 19, why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court.

Some months ago, William Y. Johnson, as receiver for the Somerset County bank, recovered judgment against Mr. Pidecock for about \$55,000 and likewise an injunction to restrain him from transferring and disposing of property.

The ex-congressman is now accused of having sold to his two sons for one dollar in violation of the injunction, a judgment for \$1,100.15 which he recovered from the executors of the late John G. Vermo.

Woman's Sabbath Alliance.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The members of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance met to-day in the Collegiate church to discuss the best means of increasing the general observance of Sunday. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, editor of the "Silver Cross" and president of the Woman's National Council, presided and made an appeal to women of America on behalf of the Sabbath.

Admiral Beecher Dead.

LONDON, March 11.—Admiral Beecher is dead.

Donner Arrested.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Samuel R. Beaumont, a traveling salesman for Nelson, Morris & Co., the packers, was committed to jail this afternoon in default of \$4,000 bail on a charge of embezzling \$3,700 from his employers.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—La Normandia, from Havre. Hull—Galileo, from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally cloudy, with light snow or rain; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHIFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 33° 3 p. m. 38° 4 p. m. 37° 10 p. m. 34° Weather—Changeable.

ANOTHER MINE ACCIDENT

Similar to the One Occurring at the Old Abe—Twenty-five Men Killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 11.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Man., says:

The shaft house at the famous Sultana gold mine, fourteen miles from Rat Portage, caught fire early this afternoon, and before the flames were discovered they completely enveloped the building. This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, in which there were working twenty or twenty-five miners. A messenger who arrived at Rat Portage from the mine at 8 o'clock to-night says that when he left at 4 o'clock only four men had been brought out.

A number of doctors were working over there in the hope of resuscitating them, but with small chances of success. The other men in the mine were certainly suffocated and practically given up for lost. The shafting and shaft machinery being destroyed hindered the work of rescue. The families of the men live at Rat Portage and there is intense excitement, as their only communication with the mine is a circuitous and somewhat dangerous wagon trail. No further particulars are expected to-night.

The fire is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson called on the men to assist in putting it out, but all ran away. Johnson rushed into the fiery room, removed two boxes of powder and then directed his attention to an attempt to save the building. A bucket brigade was organized, but it was of no avail.

The fire started at 1 o'clock, and until 1:30 no effort could possibly be made to assist the men in the shaft. Shortly after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguished in the shaft and the men descended. The first three raised were suffering badly, but were resuscitated after a short time. The fourth man, John Langer, was very low when he arrived at the surface, and died shortly afterward. The others all recovered excepting Rudolph Erickson.

The men rescued are: Alex. Neilson, Rudolph Erickson, J. Erickson, H. Strand, W. Fryan, Charles Elgestrom, C. C. Peterson and Charles Oon. The air shaft ignited, depriving the men of fresh air, and when found all were unconscious.

EPISCOPAL REVISION.

The Committee Submits Its Report of the Changes to Be Made.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The joint committee appointed at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America to revise the constitution and canons of the church has submitted the result of its protracted deliberation in a report which was made public to-day.

The revision provides that there shall be a general synod, consisting of the house of bishops and the house of deputies, which shall sit and deliberate separately and that freedom of debate be allowed. Either house may originate and propose legislation, but every act must be adopted by both houses and be certified by the signatures of the presiding officer and of the secretary of each house.

The house of bishops is to be composed of every bishop of the church having jurisdiction, every bishop coadjutor and bishops whose resignation of jurisdiction shall have been accepted. A majority of all the bishops entitled to vote, exclusive of missionary bishops, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

The house of bishops shall elect its presiding officer who shall hold office for life, unless he resigns or is removed.

The general synod is to be the supreme legislative authority. It shall have the exclusive power to enact canons defining the offenses for which bishops, presbyteries and deacons may be tried and determining the penalties.

In every diocese the bishop or bishop coadjutor shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the convention of the diocese. Missionary bishops shall be chosen by the house of bishops.

No one shall be ordained and consecrated bishop until he shall be thirty years of age, nor without the consent of the majority of the bishops exercising jurisdiction in the United States.

Canon 36 defines the standard Bible of the church, and says: "Until further orders be taken, the British Oxford quarterly edition of 1852 of the Holy Bible is recognized by the church as the standard of typography and punctuation."

HAYWARD'S SENTENCE.

But Three Months of Life Remain to the Minneapolis Murderer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 11.—Harry T. Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catherine Ward, has three months to live. Sentence was passed on him by Judge Sougrava Smith to-day after a motion for an arrest of sentence by Mr. Erwin had been denied. Harry came into the court in the same lively calm manner that has characterized his demeanor all through the trial and survey of the crowd coldly while the handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds urged for a new trial on March 28 and then passed sentence.

He said he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one, and while he did not believe in capital punishment, it was his painful duty to pass sentence in accordance with the law.

"The sentence of this court," he continued, "is that you be taken to the Hennepin county jail and there confined until, after a period of three months, a time be fixed by the governor of this state, you be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling.

A Damage Suit Settled.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Justice Andrews, in the supreme court, handed down a decision to-day in the case of Nello E. Brown against John S. Foster, of 54 Irving Place, for \$15,000 for injuries received by being run over by the defendant's carriage.

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FRIENDLY GREETINGS

Exchanged Between the Presidents of Brazil and Argentina.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S AWARD

In the Arbitration Proceedings Meets With General Satisfaction—The Settlement of the Question Removes All Cause of Disagreement Between the South American Republics—The Thanks of the Baron Rito Branco Expressed.

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Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 16.—The Diario Oficial publishes the following telegram of Dr. Joao Uriburi, president of the Argentine Republic, in reply to that of President Morales:

"The friendly manifestation of the Brazilian people towards the Argentine Republic, which your excellency was pleased to transmit to me, are cordially returned by our people."

"Both nations can proudly claim before the whole world the honor of giving prestige by practice to the principle of arbitration between nations and the Argentine people, although not favored by a favorable decision of the eminent judge (President Cleveland) to whom was entrusted the final sentence in this question which has been for two centuries occupying attention, are sincerely happy at seeing disappear the only motive of possible disagreement with their former allies, a relation with whom it is our constant desire to strengthen by bands of mutual cordiality and common interests. Your excellency will please accept the expression of my sentiments of highest regard and consideration."

The committee charged with the manifestation of Baron De Rito Branco has received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON.

ZERZUELLA CORREA.—I thank you in my behalf and that of my companions for the honorable message sent us. I am convinced that the sentence of the illustrious American, who with such painstaking and conscientious labor exercised the functions of an arbitrator animated by the same sentiment of friendship to both nations will have been also received with entire satisfaction throughout the